

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

NO. 40, VOLUME 8, NEW SERIES.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

OLD SERIES, NO. 48, VOLUME 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. COTTER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms—the proprietor not being accountable for any error or omission in amount charged for the advertisement—
a reasonable deduction will be made for payments in advance.

75¢ Payment for all advertisements is held to be due from the first insertion.

62½ Y. H. PALMER, No. 8 Congress street, (over the Daily Advertiser Office) Boston, is our Agent for the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

THE STORY TELLER.

COTTIN,
The Wandering Homicide.
BY WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

Some years ago, when one of the American frigates was lying at Callao, the port of Lima, she was visited by a man whose presence created no little sensation on board. It was Sunday—Divine service had just been concluded, and the sailors were lounging about in different parts of the vessel, reading, sewing, and conversing, when several canoes were observed paddling off from the shore. This was nothing remarkable, as visitors frequently came on board, after undergoing a search by the Master at Arms, the object of which was to prevent the introduction of liquor to the crew. The ship's company, as is common in such cases, crowded around the gangway to see the men come on board. There were four in all, but not much notice was taken of any but the last. He was a man, apparently thirty-five years of age. His dress and general appearance were those of a "beach-ranger," a class of sailors who dwelt ashore, and earned precarious livelihood, by sometimes working on board the merchant vessels—pimping, gambling, and stealing. But the crew of the frigate evinced more dislike at his presence than could have been created by an ordinary straggler.—While they received the other visitors kindly and cordially, they made way for this man, and no one attempted to speak to him, until he had reached the forecastle, where he stood looking around upon the crowd like an object forsaken of God and man. Sailors were not fastidious, and there must have been something extremely objectionable in this man to induce them to lay aside their usual frankness and hospitality.—The green hands shuddered as they surveyed him, and the old man-of-war's men, familiar with crimes from their infancy, and hardened by suffering and danger, shrank from his side like innocent children on the approach of a felon.

He seemed, in part, to enjoy the fearful interest which he excited; but still the expression of his countenance was that of irredeemable woe.—His eyes were frequently cast down, and his under lip slightly whitened, like a person suffering, but endeavoring to hide internal agonies.—There was a certain *abandonment* in his manner of walking, in his look, in his every motion. His swimming eyeballs were half curtailed by the upper lids, which gave an easy, reckless cast to the eye, which was, however, overruled by the gloominess of his other features.

"Cottin is on board!" was murmured in an undertone from stem to stern of the ship, and in a few moments he was surrounded by the whole of the crew. He made several attempts to speak, but whenever happened to catch his eye, moved immediately away, and he became silent. At length, one of the hands, a tall Indian, said to have once been a pirate, opened a conversation with him. They mutually boasted of the perilous scenes which they had gone through, and as the listeners drew near, Cottin became very communicative.

"Don't you recollect," said he, "when you picked me up at sea on my little raft? I set sail alone, made a sail of my handkerchief, and in real dread-nought fashion, steered for the land. I was out three days, I felt no more concerned about myself than if I had been lying snug in my hammock."

"You looked pretty well fagged out, though, when you came to land," replied the Indian.

"I would not have stood it much longer."

"You're mistaken," said Cottin; "I had half a biscuit left."

"Is Cottin here?" cried a midshipman, coming briskly forward.

"Ay, there 'is—I thought so!" answered Cottin.

"You must go ashore, Cottin," said the midshipman.

"The officer of the deck says you must not come aboard the frigates any more."

The friendless man muttered to the Indian,

"Well, Charley, I'll see you again, sometime."

In a tone which plainly said he did not believe his acquaintance would ever seek him, and then walked off to the gangway with an indifferent air that denoted he was accustomed to such treatment.

As soon as Cottin was gone, some of the young men desired the Indian to tell them the story of the rat. He said that some years ago he was on the Brazil Banks, when the man at most head reported something on the water.—They made all sail, and soon came up with it.—It proved to be this Cottin, at all on a small raft, entirely alone; he said he had escaped from a raft, on board of which he had been ill-used.—He appeared very much exhausted, and was immediately taken on board. His story appeared almost incredible, but as there was no proof to the contrary, he was believed. "And that's all the Indian," is all I know about the matter."

The man-of-war's men shook their heads as Charley concluded, and more than one of them suspected that the Indian knew more about Cottin than he was willing to tell. It is high time the reader should know the cause of these violent prejudices against Cottin. A few weeks before his visit to the ship, as just related, one of the frigate's carpenters had been found dead on the beach, so completely mangled and cut to pieces, that it was some time before he could be recognized. He was brought on board in the market boat, and subsequently landed on the Island of St. Lorenzo. The majority of the crew very naturally laid the murder to the Spaniards; but when several days afterward, the ship's company went ashore on liberty, and talked with the Peruvians about the affair, they

protested their innocence, and declared that the white men who dwelt among them were much more addicted to mischievous practices than the natives themselves. They also pointed out this Cottin as a man of very suspicious character.—They said that he came from beyond the mountains; that no one knew him; that he never did any work, and boarded no where. Yet the man always had a little money, and was sometimes quite liberal in the disposal of it. With the inclination common to most sailors, several of them at once went in search of Cottin. He was found in a pulperia, drinking with one of the frigate's boys. A tall, active seaman, from Kentucky, collared him without pause, and dashed the liquor from his hands. A young sailor at the same moment gave him a blow on the head with a shotgun, which brought him to the floor. The Kentuckian then seized the prostrate man with his teeth, and tore his flesh most cruelly. Cottin screamed in agony, and exclaimed, "O! let me alone, and I will do no more murder!" This was considered a confession of the alleged crime, and several of the frigate's men fell upon the wretched sufferer, and would doubtless have despatched him, but for the interference of others. The master of the house drew a long sword, and assailed the man-of-war's men so vigorously that they were obliged to leave Cottin in order to defend themselves. Cottin sprang on his feet, and escaped through a back window. He was seen running along the street with a stream of blood gushing from his principal wound. Of course, the authorities took the part of the rum-seller, and the seamen retired. Although thus baffled in their attempts to kill Cottin, the frigate's crew laid up malice against him, and having heard many additional reports of the wickedness of his character, they were much surprised at his audacity in paying them a visit on board.

After his visit to the frigate, Cottin was not seen by any of the ship's company, while she lay at Callao, and he was gradually forgotten. In a few months the frigate repaired to Valparaiso. Immediately on her arrival at that place, the crew went ashore on liberty, and one of the hands took the opportunity to run away. In a few weeks afterward, he was caught and brought on board. After being confined in the brig, tried by a court martial, and whipped, he was turned loose and went to his duty. He said that he had been to the city of St. Iago; that while traveling thither in the night, he saw a light in the woods. Being very hungry, he approached it, and found a small fire in a deep hollow, by which Cottin lay, entirely alone, fast asleep.—The remains of a meal which he had been cooking lay near him; and in his hand was a large knife crushed with blood; but whether it was the blood of brutes or men, he was unable to decide. "I cut as fast as my legs would carry me," said Cottin. "I've come for nothing after all. But where is this Roby?"

"Is the Yankee blind?" said the woman.

Mr. Blunt turned and saw a man at his elbow, peering through a clump of underwood, at him. The woman withdrew.

"So—your name Roby?" said the officer.

"What may please to lay your business with me?" demanded the other.

"This is a strange place I find you in," returned the midshipman, feeling rather unpleasantly. "I do not know what an honest man can do in this lonesome and almost inaccessible place at this time of night."

"Do you not?" returned Roby; "then I much wonder at your being caught here. Mr. Blunt, since you have heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being an honest man."

"You know my name?" said the other, hastily.

"Very probably," said Roby; "and you further too. I have traveled in old Virginia, sir—I have seen slaves hung there, sir—and came very near being hung by your father, myself, sir—"

"Is this Stewart?" cried Blunt.

"That is one of the names that I go by, sir—there's nothing in a name, sir. But, speaking of hanging, sir, I was actually one of the plotters of that insurrection, and have left a trail behind me, that will explode before you see Virginia again."

"Wretched!" cried Blunt, "I wish I had you at home, now."

"What would you do?" calmly inquired the other, coming out of the bushes and placing himself in front of the youth.

"Put this dagger to the hilt in your cursed care!" exclaimed Blunt.

"Was that what you came here for?" said Roby.

"No," returned the officer; "but time wears."

"Have you grace enough in you to tell me where on Corinto is who was your fellow-prisoner in the Calaboose?"

"Well—I honor your speech, if you have come out in the woods alone and single-handed to look for Cottin."

"Indeed?" said the youth; "you speak of this Cottin as if he was something. Pray is he honorable?"

"I took him to be a poor, ignorant, miserable fellow."

"Miserable enough I will admit," said the other, looking down at the youth, and pausing.

"I am not so well informed, sir," said Roby.

"It takes a wise man to be a fool."

"If you will take the oath," said Roby, "we will initiate you."

"We!" cried the surprised midshipman.

"Ha! then you think I ignoramus?" said Cottin.

"I am not ignorant of the man?" said the midshipman, coming briskly forward.

"Ay, there 'is—I thought so!" answered Cottin.

"You must go ashore, Cottin," said the midshipman.

"The officer of the deck says you must not come aboard the frigates any more."

The friendless man muttered to the Indian,

"Well, Charley, I'll see you again, sometime."

In a tone which plainly said he did not believe his acquaintance would ever seek him, and then walked off to the gangway with an indifferent air that denoted he was accustomed to such treatment.

As soon as Cottin was gone, some of the young men desired the Indian to tell them the story of the rat. He said that some years ago he was on the Brazil Banks, when the man at most head reported something on the water.—They made all sail, and soon came up with it.—It proved to be this Cottin, at all on a small raft, entirely alone; he said he had escaped from a raft, on board of which he had been ill-used.—He appeared very much exhausted, and was immediately taken on board. His story appeared almost incredible, but as there was no proof to the contrary, he was believed. "And that's all the Indian," is all I know about the matter."

The man-of-war's men shook their heads as Charley concluded, and more than one of them suspected that the Indian knew more about Cottin than he was willing to tell. It is high time the reader should know the cause of these violent prejudices against Cottin. A few weeks before his visit to the ship, as just related, one of the frigate's carpenters had been found dead on the beach, so completely mangled and cut to pieces, that it was some time before he could be recognized. He was brought on board in the market boat, and subsequently landed on the Island of St. Lorenzo. The majority of the crew very naturally laid the murder to the Spaniards; but when several days afterward, the ship's company went ashore on liberty, and talked with the Peruvians about the affair, they

length quickened her pace nearly to a run, and then the young man demanded why she traveled so fast.

"It's cried she, and her eyes seemed to flash with triumph—"can't the Yankee walk so fast as a woman?" Then waving her arm authoritatively, she spoke in a commanding tone, which the midshipman could hardly brook.

"Come on! Come on!"

"How much farther are you going?" said he. No answer was returned this time, and the young man kept close to the heels of his swift conductor.

The tramping of horses' hoofs was heard, but at so great a distance that he knew it was as much as a mile from the highway.

The town was full three times as distant. The woman now plodged down the side of a steep hill, and led the youth into a thick, dark wood.

"I will yet make him kneel before me, and ask permission to kiss my foot," said Roby.

"I shall call my master; whenever he speaks to me," said the tall man.

While this conversation was going forward, Blunt was near his grave; for unable to endure such cruel taunts any longer, he had gradually drawn his dagger from the scabbard, and was about plunging it suddenly into the bosom of Roby, when the lighted windows of a small cottage burst suddenly upon their view, and Roby and the tall man both darted forward, and entered the door, giving orders to the rest to bring in the prisoner.

The midshipman entered the cottage, chafing like a caged tiger, but started back on seeing it filled with cavaliers, whose dress and countenances bespoke them men of the first standing in society. They were all armed to the teeth, and their glances were fixed upon the midshipman, as he was about to reach the trap-door. As he was about returning to his pen, a ghostly human skull suddenly presented itself to his eyes. The mouth, eye-holes, and other apertures, flashed out their light in every direction. He was soon enabled to comprehend the phenomenon, for a candle was plainly discernible inside of the skull.

"Who is there?" cried the midshipman, catching up a bayonet from the ground.

No answer was returned, but the flaming skull was waved to and fro, directly before his eyes.

He walked boldly up to the bony lantern, and perceived that it was suspended by a cord from the upper floor.

"Is there but one man present?" thought he.

"Who is there?" cried the midshipman, catching up a bayonet from the ground.

No answer was returned, but the flaming skull was waved to and fro, directly before his eyes.

He walked boldly up to the bony lantern, and perceived that it was suspended by a cord from the upper floor.

"Coward!" cried he, at length, "come forward!

"May, if there are two of you, come on!"

"Chained I am, I fear."

A gay laugh, like that of an innocent, light-hearted young girl, was heard at that moment.

"I can speak it sufficiently," replied the officer, in tolerable Castilian, "to demand why I am thus molested, and captured by men whom have never offered."

"Were you not the first aggressor?" said the interlocutor.

"No," said Blunt, firmly.

The cavalier then conferred a moment with Roby, and went on—"Are you not in the employ of the Republic?"

"I am an officer in the navy of the United States," replied he.

"So your dress would seem to proclaim, sir."

"But you speak Spanish, sir?"

"I can speak it sufficiently," replied the officer, in tolerable Castilian, "to demand why I am thus molested, and captured by men whom have never offered."

"I am the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"I am believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

"He is believed to be the murderer of one of the crew of the ship in which I am, sir," said the interlocutor.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Monday night, 29th ult.

Commercial affairs still wore an encouraging look. The funds continue at full prices, though but little doing. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England was fourteen millions.

IRELAND. The law officers of the crown are in a pretty mess with regard to the prosecution of Mr. Duffy. As yet there is no trial. Two of the counts in the indictment have now been considered very bad, and the legal acumen of Duffy's counsel has torn from under the Attorney General's feet the greater part of the charge he preferred against the prisoner, and he cannot be legally tried for any treasonable or felonious publications issued after his arrest. The judges were just as much perplexed as the law officers of the crown.

FRANCE. Paris dates of the 12th ult., state that the president has determined that the lists of candidates for the vice presidency shall be Odillon Barrot, Alibaudet, and Boulay de la

Durthe. M. Odilon Barrot will undoubtedly be chosen by the assembly. DuFaure, it is said, will succeed Odilon Barrot as minister of justice. M. De Remusat refuses to join any cabinet of which Molé and Thiers are not members. The very latest accounts were that the movement in favor of dissolving the assembly gained ground, and that at a meeting of one of the clubs it was asserted on authority that Lamartine approved and would support the measure for the immediate dissolution of that assembly.

ITALY. At Milan the barracks are filled with missiles of every description. Attempts are being made by the Austrians to excite the lower classes against the rich. The ladies continue to wear mourning by order of Radetski. The opening of the lyceums and universities of the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom is indefinitely postponed.

The refusal of Austria to be bound by any mediation of friendly powers makes it doubtful whether the negotiations at Brussels will ever be held; and still more doubtful whether they will lead to any satisfactory results.

INDIA. Accounts from Bombay to the 3d Dec., indicate that Lord Canning would have some sharp work to perform before the Punjab is annexed to the British dominions, which it seems beyond a doubt has been determined upon.

The British troops in Peshawar had mutinied. Clun Singh was supposed to be near Peshawar. A Sepoy regiment at Multan had also gone over to the insurgents, leaving the British officers in a critical position. The strength of the Anglo Indian army, when collected, was said to amount to 40 or 45,000 men. Trade was satisfactory. Some sharp skirmishing had occurred at Multan, terminating in the triumph of the British forces. The siege of Multan remained in statu quo. The British have nearly ousted men in the field preparing for a decisive engagement.

There has been a Sikh conspiracy at Calcutta. A plot was discovered to massacre the English, seize the treasury, and obtain military possession of the capital of British India.

MR. CLAY RETURNED TO THE SENATE.—The Kentucky legislature have elected Mr. Clay to the senate for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next. There is considerable speculation as to the motives which prompted Mr. Clay to change his determination so recently expressed,乃ing again in return to public life. They are supposed to have more connection with the anti-slavery sentiments of the party than with the Taylor administration in carrying on the government. Greeley of the Tribune and the old gang generally are rejoiced in view of Mr. Clay's re-appointment upon the platform. Indeed, but that portion of the party which deserted the "Old Guard" and fell off in the Taylor movement are greatly alarmed. They dread his return to power. They know well how his own way of congresses often ends in failure, and some others who had joined him in Catalonia, and Gen. Noailles, in which the latter was defeated.

SPAIN. A bloody combat has taken place between the Carlis-Montemolinist chief Borget, and some others who had joined him in Catalonia, and Gen. Noailles, in which the latter was defeated. The imperialists are greatly alarmed. They dread his return to power. They know well how his own way of congresses often ends in failure, and some others who had joined him in Catalonia, and Gen. Noailles, in which the latter was defeated. The imperial army has been successful. But the king and his wife have not yet the particulars but it is no doubt authentic.

The festival of Christmas still observed throughout all the continental courts has heralded the new year. The most important event of the moment, the current of political affairs, and especially the religious state of the Taylor administration, is only in Hungary where the actual arm of broad resistance has been broken, while the other monarchies still hold their ground. In that distracted country man of God, Kossuth, has been overthrown, and the revolution has come to a standstill. The furies war seems raging. Up to this time independence of the nobles in virtue of the name of Kossuth has been the only hope of the people. The imperial army has been successful. But the king and his wife have not yet the particulars but it is no doubt authentic.

Wolff Windischgratz was advancing towards Budia, the other Austrian general took the fortresses of Arad and Leopoldstadt. The Hungarian parliament sent a deputation to Windischgratz, but his reply was that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be entertained. In the meantime the state of siege at Vienna is rigorously maintained. The diet is about to assemble at Kremens, and an imperial ambassador is forthwith to be despatched to Gaeta, on a mission of condolence to the pope.

PRUSSIA. At Berlin tranquility was maintained by General Wrangel. Under certain restrictions meetings of the electors are now permitted. It is said that the great landed proprietors aim at getting to the lower house, whilst the democratic party seek to be returned to the upper chamber.

FRANCE still continues the focus of intrigue, having for its object the unity of Germany; but the decisive language held by Austria respecting the right of the King of Prussia to interfere in the affairs of France has given him by mistake instead of another nation. A physician at Paris got the intelligence of this event at Utica, and tried to save the life of the German prince, had an arrangement is as it is as ever.

ROME. A third papal protest is expected. It is reported there is great dissension between

the cardinals and the pope. Lambanchina and Antonelli urge the pope to accept an intervention, to which the cardinals are opposed.

It is said that the pope is in great despondency at Gaeta, whilst, however, Austria, Naples, and Spain seem to be forming in alliance with a view to aid him. After a dynasty of 1618 years, the papal authority has ceased to exist in Rome, and a new constituent government is to be formed upon a basis of universal suffrage.

RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Dec. 31. The extraordinary ambassador and minister plenipotentiary, Count Von Buol, has been accredited to the imperial court of Russia, and was received in an audience by the emperor. The St. Petersburg Journal speaks with much satisfaction of the confidential relations which have subsisted between Russia and the Holy See since the conclusion of the convention at Rome on the 15th August, 1847, and ratified by the emperor on the 27th November the same year, the object of which is to secure to the Roman Catholic subjects of His majesty the full enjoyment of their religious liberty.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. The king of Denmark has issued a proclamation protesting against the violation of the essential conditions of the armistice with Prussia, by the collective governments of the duchies. Everything indicates a renewal of the war when the winter is over, unless the great powers interfere in some summary way to interdict hostilities; but non-intervention seems now to be carried to the utmost extreme in the international policy of Europe.

ITALY. At Milan the barracks are filled with missiles of every description. Attempts are being made by the Austrians to excite the lower classes against the rich. The ladies continue to wear mourning by order of Radetski. The opening of the lyceums and universities of the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom is indefinitely postponed.

The refusal of Austria to be bound by any mediation of friendly powers makes it doubtful whether the negotiations at Brussels will ever be held; and still more doubtful whether they will lead to any satisfactory results.

INDIA. Accounts from Bombay to the 3d Dec., indicate that Lord Canning would have some sharp work to perform before the Punjab is annexed to the British dominions, which it seems beyond a doubt has been determined upon.

The British troops in Peshawar had mutinied. Clun Singh was supposed to be near Peshawar. A Sepoy regiment at Multan had also gone over to the insurgents, leaving the British officers in a critical position. The strength of the Anglo Indian army, when collected, was said to amount to 40 or 45,000 men. Trade was satisfactory. Some sharp skirmishing had occurred at Multan, terminating in the triumph of the British forces. The siege of Multan remained in statu quo. The British have nearly ousted men in the field preparing for a decisive engagement.

There has been a Sikh conspiracy at Calcutta. A plot was discovered to massacre the English, seize the treasury, and obtain military possession of the capital of British India.

MR. CLAY RETURNED TO THE SENATE.—The Kentucky legislature have elected Mr. Clay to the senate for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next. There is considerable speculation as to the motives which prompted Mr. Clay to change his determination so recently expressed,乃ing again in return to public life. They are supposed to have more connection with the anti-slavery sentiments of the party than with the Taylor administration in carrying on the government. Greeley of the Tribune and the old gang generally are rejoiced in view of Mr. Clay's re-appointment upon the platform. Indeed, but that portion of the party which deserted the "Old Guard" and fell off in the Taylor movement are greatly alarmed. They dread his return to power. They know well how his own way of congresses often ends in failure, and some others who had joined him in Catalonia, and Gen. Noailles, in which the latter was defeated.

SPAIN. A bloody combat has taken place between the Carlis-Montemolinist chief Borget, and some others who had joined him in Catalonia, and Gen. Noailles, in which the latter was defeated. The imperial army has been successful. But the king and his wife have not yet the particulars but it is no doubt authentic.

Wolff Windischgratz was advancing towards Budia, the other Austrian general took the fortresses of Arad and Leopoldstadt. The Hungarian parliament sent a deputation to Windischgratz, but his reply was that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be entertained. In the meantime the state of siege at Vienna is rigorously maintained. The diet is about to assemble at Kremens, and an imperial ambassador is forthwith to be despatched to Gaeta, on a mission of condolence to the pope.

PRUSSIA. At Berlin tranquility was maintained by General Wrangel. Under certain restrictions meetings of the electors are now permitted. It is said that the great landed proprietors aim at getting to the lower house, whilst the democratic party seek to be returned to the upper chamber.

FRANCE still continues the focus of intrigue, having for its object the unity of Germany; but the decisive language held by Austria respecting the right of the King of Prussia to interfere in the affairs of France has given him by mistake instead of another nation. A physician at Paris got the intelligence of this event at Utica, and tried to save the life of the German prince, had an arrangement is as it is as ever.

ROME. A third papal protest is expected. It is reported there is great dissension between

the cardinals and the pope. Lambanchina and Antonelli urge the pope to accept an intervention, to which the cardinals are opposed.

It is said that the pope is in great despondency at Gaeta, whilst, however, Austria, Naples, and Spain seem to be forming in alliance with a view to aid him. After a dynasty of 1618 years, the papal authority has ceased to exist in Rome, and a new constituent government is to be formed upon a basis of universal suffrage.

PARIS, MAINE, FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH.

In every community there exists several distinct classes of men, following different pursuits, some pleasure subsistence and wealth, by following the profession of the law; others by the profession of medicine; others by ministering in the concerns of Religion; others by culturing the soil; others by pursuing the trades of a blacksmith, a turner, a glass-maker, and so on to the end of the chapter. The lawyer will sit at his table, and in the course of the day, add to his own private fortune, the sum of twenty dollars; but while he has made that addition to his own estate, he has not added one cent to the aggregate amount of the wealth of the community, not even so much as the value of a single kernel of grain. The physician will ride all day and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing. And so the clergyman may study his text all the week, preach a homily on the Sabbath (Sunday), and receive his pay for it; but he has done nothing to increase the aggregate mass of the wealth of the community, not even so much as the value of a single kernel of grain. The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The laborer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The manufacturer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The farmer will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum to the common stock of wealth than the lawyer, which is probably nothing.

The sailor will ride all day, and return at night, and perhaps, charge for what he has done the sum of twenty dollars; yet, he has added no sum

